MR. BACON SPEAKS AT LENGTH

Mr. Cockrell Also States His Objections.

DEBATE ON THE LOUD BILL

At the opening of today's session of the Senate several bills and resolutions were passed as follows:

Providing for light and fog signals for the new breakwater at Buffalo. A resolution presented by Mr. Allen re questing information as to the tariff rates

n force in the Philippines, Guam, Porte Rico and Cuba, and the amount collected in each instance since the American oc cupation. A resolution by Mr. Butler asking the

Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the bank charters granted since the passage of the currency bill and for other information concerning the operations of

A bill authorizing the steamship Paris to change its name.

Mr. Pettigrew introduced a resolution

sattling upon the President for an Itemized statement of the expenses of the Philippine commission and each of its members, but Mr. Davis objected to present consideration and it went over. Porto Rican Relief Bill.

The Senate then took up the conference report on the Porto Rican appropriation

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) objected to the changes made in conference. The report would, he said, indicate that mutual concessions had the House, but he held that an analysis would show that the Senate had yielded practically everything and the House nothing

Mr. Bacon objected especially to the cor cession on the part of the Senate to the House contention that the appropriation should cover future collections as should cover future collections as well as those accruing up to January I. Beneath what appears a very harmless change he found very radical action. The objection was based not only upon the contention that the appropriation bill should be definite in terms, but especially upon the belief on Mr. Bacon's part that it was the purpose of the bill to provide for the contingency that the tariff bill now pending may fall. In that event the revenue arrangement would continue. That, he thought, was a legitimate conclusion. gitimate conclusion

Republican Policy Attacked.

Mr. Bacon then launched upon a genera argument against the republican policy with reference to trade between the United States and the islands acquired in the war with Spain. No such outery had recently been witnessed as that which had gone up from all over the country after the passage of the House bill, which was intended to oppress an unprotected people. Naturally the republican leaders had sought to find ly the republican leaders had sought to find a protecting shelter from this storm, and this bill was intended as a peace offering to appease the indignation of the people. Not only had there been trouble in the country at large, but in the Senate as well, and as a censequence the Senate for the first time in its history had a peace com-mittee—a committee appointed by the re-publican caucus of the Senate to preserve peace among its members. among its members.

Mr. Bacon also dwelt upon the insistence of the House upon the language continuing the collection and return of the revenue inder existing law

Tariff Wall Left Standing.

Thus, instead of having free trade with Porto Rico or a reduction to 15 per cent, as the present relation, enforcing the full rate of the Dingley law. To adopt this confer-ence report meant the leaving of the tariff wall standing, and senators who professed to be favorable to free trade could not at ford to shut their eyes to this fact, then, Congress should adjourn without pr ing another law those who should vote the conference report would be respons for leaving this great burden upon a per-for when there was somether according for whom there was so much expressed commiseration. The House could have ac-cepted the Senate amendments, and he in-sisted that there could have been no such failure but for the intelligent direction of the bill by the interests which were advo-cating a tariff on the exchange of our commerce with Porto Rico.

Freed From Restraint.

Not only did Mr. Bacon want free trade with Porto Rico, but he wanted it quickly. The great need of the Porto Ricans was to have such legislation as would put them in a position to help themselves, and this could not be done by the course at present proposed. The talk of charity and humantarianism was derided by him as mere present when we have the past ten years. Mr. Moody declared it could have constructed the isthmian canal or a flect of modern battle ships. In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Otey (Va.) Mr. Moody maintained that the only men who were benefited by the present situations.

from whom it had been collected.

What the people of the island wanted was free intercourse with the people of this country, and not misdirected charity.

Mr. Bacon said the provision of a government for the Porto Ricans should not be difficult. They were in the main an intelligent people and could be assimilated without difficulty. the people and seem that the people and difficulty.

Onto Rico was entitled to a free terri
onto Rico was entitled to a free terri
onto the people should be

Perto kieo was entitled to a free terri-torial government and its people should be given all the privileges of the people of Oklahoma. New Mexico or any other ter-ritory, and whenever the republicans were ready to give Porto Rico that kind of a gov-ernment the democrats would vote for such a kill without despendence.

a bill without delay.

Mr. Fornker-"Will you agree to fix a time for a vote upon the governmental bill now pending?"

Mr. Bacon-"Yes, so far as I am concerned,"
Mr. Cockrell—"We will wait until we ge

through with the appropriation bill before fixing a time for a vote on another meas Mr. Feraker—"Of course if there is objec-

Mr. Feraker-"Of course if there is objection we cannot insist at this time."

Mr. Eucon-"You will not find any objection to naming a time for a vote when you complete your bill, and we will agree to a date as early as is consistent with the necessity of a proper examination of amendments. We are disturbed by whisperins that it is not the intention of the party in power to settle the tariff question and we do not want to leave the matter there." Mr. Foraker-"We have heard nothing of

that kind over here, and I again assure you of our intention to ask for an early vote."

Mr. Bacon—"And I assure you of prompt and cordial co-operation."

Mr. Cockrell Opposes the Report.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) also opposed the conference report. "For the first time in the nineteen years that I have been a member of the committee on appropriations," he be gan, "I have been compelled to decline to sign a conference report on an appropria-I so refused because the report

tion bill. I so refused because the report reversed the entire policy of the appropriation bill as it passed the Senate and because. I believed it morally and politically wrongwrong from a Christian standpoint and in violation, not only of our solemn pledge and plighted faith, but also of the best impulses of the republican party."

Continuing, Mr. Cockrell said that to accept this report would fix the Dingley law as the controlling factor in arranging the tariff for our commerce with Porto Rico. It would be a positive declaration for the Dingley law in that relation.

He quoted Governor General Davis, Secretary Root and President McKinley in support of a free trade policy with Porto Rico. saying, as he read the President's free trade message: "I wish to God I could inscribe this utterance indelibly upon the tablet of the memory of the sleeping, dreaming senators on the republican side of the chamber."

Why Came a Change.

Why Came a Change.

Why, he asked, had a change of policy been decided upon? Why, if not as the result of some mysterious though potent influence, was it the purpose of the republicans to compel the President to stultify imself by requiring him to sign this bill?

Mr. Sullivan (Miss.) also criticised the re-

He said he had never regretted his vote for the peace treaty, but he could not be-lieve that the Porto Ricans should be taxed any more than the people of Louisiana or Mississippi or any other state. Having made Porto Rico a part of the United States there was no reason why the industries of the Porto Roco people should be ruined.

Mr. Allison Defends the Report. Mr. Allison defended the conference re port, the government Porto Rican bill be ng laid aside to permit him to proceed Referring to this displacement he remarked that the incident was one calculated to point a moral as well as to adorn a tale

point a moral as well as to adorn a tale. He then proceeded to criticise the democratic attitude of delay.

Not only the republican senators, but the President and others in authority, were agreed upon the importance of legislation in the interest of Porto Rico, and as an evidence of this feeling the bill looking to this end had been put in the very forefront of the business of the Senate.

So far as free trade was concerned, it So far as free trade was concerned, it was very well perhaps, but we must take

was very well perhaps, but we must take into consideration the fact of the relations of our productions with those of Porto Rico, such as rum, tobacco, etc.

The mass of the people there were poor and the greater share of the property was in the hands of a few men, and we must so adjust our relations as to make them prosperous and at the same time let them contribute to our prosperity. We must deal generously with the Porto Ricans and do all that we can to enable them to sustain their dense population.

dense population. earing the arguments from the other "Hearing side," Mr. Allison continued, "one would hink that all these questions could be set-

led within five minutes. To Take Out the Tariff.

Senator Foraker accepting a challenge from Senator Allen offered to separate the tariff from the governmental features of the Porto Rican measure now pending in the o'clock.

At the request of several senators on the democratic side Mr. Foraker offered to have the vote taken tomorrow.

Mr. Proctor of Vermont, speaking for those on the republican side who were opposed to the tariff bill, said this was a surprise and wanted more time.

They would be willing, he said, to vote Thursday.

Thursday.

Mr. Foraker modified his request and asked that the vote be taken Wednesday of next week. While this was being discussed Senators Morgan and Pettus demanded the regular order, which cut off any opportu-nity for an agreement. nity for an agreement

THE HOUSE.

In the House today the special order-the Loud bill-was taken up immediately after the reading of the journal. This is the concluding day of debate on the measure. Mr. Moon (Tenn.) opened the discussion for the opposition, Mr. Loud in charge of the bill enouncing that Mr. Moody (Mass.) would close the debate for the supporters of the bill in an hour's speech.

Mr. Moon discussed at length the handling and transportation of mail matter, main-taining there could be no evil effect from permitting second-class matter the privi-leges it has now. He made a strong plea for the retention as second-class matter of for the retention as second-class matter of the literature which he said was so valuable to the people and such a means of instruction and education to the people.

Mr. Moon declared that the children, the middle aged and the old, throughout this republic, the scientific organizations and every branch of learning, demanded of the House that it should not look to the mere acquisition of revenue. The education of the people was more important than a small bit of revenue to the government. In conclusion he said the express companies would have a monopoly of the carrying of the cheap literature if this bill should pass.

Mr. Talbert (S. C.) declared in opposing the bill that the House seemed to have a mania for new legislation or for re-enacting old legislation. He believed the present law sufficiently covered the subjects touched upon by the bill. He quoted Mr. Griggs (Ga.) as saying the pending bill did not change existing law.

Mr. Griggs entered a denial of this statement, and Mr. Talbert retorted that the Georgian's ground and lofty tumbling had made it impossible for even himself to tell what he meant by his speech. In conclusion Mr. Talbert declared the country editors would be the heaviest sufferers by the passage of the bill.

Mr. Cummings' Opposition. Mr. Talbert (S. C.) declared in opposing

Mr. Cummings' Opposition.

Mr. Cummings (N. Y.) in a characteristic speech said this was the fourth time the pending measure had been before the House and every time he had opposed it in the interest of every man who wants cheap litera terest or every man who wants eneap litera-ture, every typesetter and every bookbinder in the city of New York. The city of New York, he said, paid \$5,000,000 every year to the Post Office Department for the second class postage and by the enactment of the pending bill Congress would take work from every man interested in the printing trade.

bate in support of the bill. He frankly and carefully analyzed its provisions, presenting as he proceeded arguments in favorof each provision. The weight of his early argu-

provision. The weight of his early argument was in support of the bill, because it would save the government an enormous sum of money per annum.

With the money which the government had lost on second-class mail matter during the rest to second-class mail matter during

who were benefited by the present situa-tion as to second-class mail matter were those who are pundering the treasury and those who are pundering the treasury and crippling to an extent the operation of the Post Office Department.

In conclusion Mr. Moody made a strong appeal for the passage of the bill as a measure "on the side of the people and against the special and selfish interests."

Conference on Diplomatic Bill. The Senate amendments to the diplomatic nd consular appropriation bill were nonconcurred in by the House, and the bill sent to conference with Messrs. Hitt, Adams and Dinsmore as conferees.

"OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

Mr. Cummings Asks for Correspond-ence With Other Governments. Representative Cummings of New York oday introduced a resolution of inquiry for correspondence relating to the "open door" in China, as follows: "Whereas, the commercial community of the United States is deeply interested in ascertaining the con-

deeply interested in ascertaining the conditions which are to govern trade in such parts of the Chinese empire as are claimed by various foreign powers to be within their areas of interest, and,

"Whereas, bills are now pending before both houses of Congress for the dispatch of a commission to China to study its economic condition, therefore,

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the House. If not incompatible with the public service, such correspondence as may have passed between the Department of States and various foreign governments concerning the maintenance of the open door policy in China."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Ranger, now on surveying duty, has rrived at Acapulco. The Newark has arrived at Hong Kong. The tug Tecumseh has left the Norfolk navy yard for Washington with the con-verted gunboat Onelda in tow.

Army Orders.

A former order from the War Department regarding Second Lieut. Daniel Van Vor-hiss, 3d Cavairy, has been modified so as to direct him to proceed to Fort Myer, Va. for assignment to duty temporarily with a troop of the 3d Cavairy at that post. Capt. Willoughby Walke, 2d Artillery, now in New York city, has been ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., to join his battery.

Added to British Embassy Mr. Dayrell E. M. Crackanthorpe been appointed third secretary of the British embassy in Washington, and will shortly enter upon the discharge of his new

To Be Used.

duties.

Mr. Chas. W. Frazier has been informed by the District Commissioners that the old frame school building at Congress Heights, which the Congress Heights Citizens' Asso-ciation desired to use, is to be used by the District in the near future for industrial

Secretary Root's Statement in Regard to Them.

NO EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE

Authority if They Do Not Interfere With Navigation.

GENERAL WILSON'S ACTION

Secretary Root made a brief statement to the press at the War Department this after-noon in regard to the action of the War Department in granting licenses to prospectors to dredge the water front of Cape Nome Alaska, in their search for gold. He admitted that one or two such licenses had een issued, but to whom he did not remem ber, as it was in the regular routine of the department. There were about a dozen more applications of the same kind, and they will all be granted. The Secretary ex plained that his authority in the matter was based upon the statute giving the War De partment jurisdiction over the navigable waters of the United States. Under that statute it was lawful to excavate in any 'port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, lake harbor of refuge or the channel of any water in the United States, whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of the chief of engineers that the granting of such concessions will not interfere with of such concessions will not navigation or riparian rights.

Would Not Affect Navigation. Under this law no one could have done any dredging on the water front of Cape Name within the three-mile limit withou the authority of the War Department, and this authority had been granted in several instances, because it was shown that the

instances, because it was shown that the proposed dredging of sand would not interfere with navigation or riparlan rights of owners of adjacent territory.

The particular character of the sand to be dredged did not enter into the consideration of the case at all. The Secretary said further that anybody was privileged to dig for gold in the open sea, and the only question considered by the War Department was whether such operations conducted was whether such operations conducted within the three-mile limit was an interferwithin the three-mile limit was an interfer-ence with navigation or an infringement of the rights of others. When these condi-tions were complied with the department was prepared to grant permission to any one to dig in the beach at Cape Nome or at any point lying within three miles of low-water mark. Although he did not go into details, Secretary Root made it clear that the privileges in question were free to all he privileges in question were free to all responsible persons, and that no discriminahad been intended in the cases that had been already acted upon.

No Exclusive Privilege. From other sources it is learned that one of these licenses was issued to George W. Easterly, deputy auditor of the State Department, and it was originally supposed that he had been given an exclusive concession to mine the gold-bearing sands on the shores of Cape Nome, According to Secre-tary Root, Mr. Easterly was not given such tary Root, Mr. Easterly was not given such exclusive right. The permit authorized Mr. Easterly to operate dredges 2,000 feet for a stretch of two miles along the coast outside the low-water mark. The privilege is regarded as a valuable one, in view of recent reports that the sands of the beach in that vicinity have yielded from \$25 to \$250 a day with the use of only a cradle and shovel. On that basis it is estimated that powerful steam dredges could easily increase the yield to a much larger amount, limited only to the quantity of gold in the sand.

According to Capt. E. S. Walker, 8th Infantry, prospectors on Cape Nome beach have found as high as 70 cents to the pan and that many of the miners along the Nome river, Anvil Glacier, Sanke and Cripple rivers have made very rich strikes.

All Gen. Wilson Did.

It is learned at the War Department that Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, who has upervision of the navigable waters of the United States, had nothing more to do in he matter of the Cape Nome beach grants than to pass upon the purely technical questions as to whether the proposed dredg-ing involved in the licenses was a danger to navigation or an infringement of riparian rights. The question of the propriety and legality of suc't permits was passed upon exclusively by the Secretary of War.

BELIEF IN A COMPROMISE.

Conferences Between Agents of Carnegle and Frick. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 22.-The persistent reports that a compromise is being considered by the warring factions in the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, received new impetus today with the arrival of Henry Phipps, ir., fresh from his confer nce with Andrew Carnegie and other tockholders of the company. Mr. Phipps had not been in the Carnegie building long until he called at the office of H. C. Frick, whose side of the controversy he is advocat ng. They had a long talk together, in mg. They had a rong which F. T. F. Lovejoy, the former secrewhich F. T. F. Lovejoy, the former secretary of the company, participated. What took place at this conference, of course, could not be learned, but it is presumed that they acquainted Mr. Frick fully with what had gone on at Atlantic City. Neither Mr. Frick nor President C. M. Schwab would consent to say a word regarding either the reported compromise or the alleged proposed reorganization of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. The local attorneys retained in the litigation profess ignorance of any attempt at a compromise, but the retention of J. B. Dill, the New York city attorney, causes many persons York city attorney, causes many person here to believe that it looks like a settle

NEW YORK, March 22.-The Commercia NEW YORK, March 22.—The Commercial Advertiser today says:
"Authoritative confirmation was obtained today of the report of a settlement of the contest between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick. They have agreed to drop all suits and have signed articles for a great steel and iron combination, the details of which are to be arranged tonight or tomorrow at Pittsburg, whither lawyers in the case are going today. The capital of the concern will be \$200,000,000, or perhaps a little less.

GRAND JURY.

Indictments Reported in Many Cases

The grand jury this afternoon reported in ictments as follows:

Leroy C. Shear, otherwise called Charle R. Clark, otherwise called Frank Mallory otherwise called O. S. Law and otherwis alled W. M. Davis, false pretenses; Listor D. Boss, violation of section 5480, Revise Statutes of the United States; Jefferson Williams, housebreaking and larceny; Robert Wilson, larceny; Cora Curry, larceny Leona Roberts, larceny; William H. Link Edward R. Blair and Thomas Ryan, larceny; James F. Rooney, larceny; George Willis, otherwise called Aggle Washington ceny; James F. Rooney, larceny; George Willis, otherwise called Aggle Washington, larceny from the person; Armstrong Parker, otherwise called Anthony Parker, larceny from the person; Michael Norris, larceny from the person; Samuel James, larceny from the person; Samuel James, larceny from the person; James Coafes, housebreaking; Benjamin Bradley, housebreaking; William Jones, otherwise William Taylor, and Daniel Newton, housebreaking; Charies Herbert, housebreaking; Hugh Watson, assault with intent to kill; Thornton Braxton, assault with intent to kill; Alexander Booker, assault with intent to kill; Alexander Booker, assault with intent to kill; Leo S. Whitehead, adultery; Lewis Payne, adultery; Columbus Sewall and Martha Hicks, adultery; Lewis Lang, otherwise called Lewis May, and Annie Brown, adultery; Amelia Davis, second offense petit larceny; William Mitchell, second offense petit larceny; William Mitchell, second offense petit larceny.

A charge of false pretenses against William N. Miles, alias William Ruckle, has been ignored by the grand jury.

Request Denied.

request of Mr. James F. Kelley o 1022 5th street and others that the width of the alley in square 806 be increased from ten to fifteen feet, has been denied by the

"Avenger" Jones Mental Condition in Doubt.

Has Been Stabbed, Besten and His

Home Nearly Burned-Mystery

of the Case. William Jones, who is so familiarly known as "Bill Jones the avenger," because he attempted to kill Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of the late President Garfield, is a

prisoner at the eighth precinct station. The charge against him is threats, but it is the ntention of the police to have the physiclans examine him in order to determine his mental condition. Yesterday he was treated at the Emergency Hospital for a stab wound of the left breast, just over his heart. He left the hospital before the physicians finished treating him, and said he would never divulge the name of the man who stabbed hlm.

"It was a love affair" was all he would say about his injury. This morning there was a serious fire at his house. · He was severely burned about the face. In addition to this injury he had figured in a row since yesterday, and when he reach-

ed the police station he was in bad condition. Both eyes were virtually closed, and he was able to tell but little about himself. He did mention the name of a man whom he accused of having assaulted him. Policaman Stroman, who was summoned to the harring house was informed that Jones. burning house, was informed that Jones stabbed himself yesterday. Mrs. Jones, his wife, left home recently and went to visit friends. Her husband a short time ago returned from Georgia.

This morning about 7:30 o'clock Jones left his home, on the Bates road, some distance from Brookland, and came to the

the servants' quarters, was the only one left on the premises. An hour after Jones left the place Policeman Stroman was told that the house was burning. Hurrying to the house, he summoned a crowd of citizens, who formed a bucket brigade and saved the building from total destruction. The fire started on the first floor, and the flames succeeded in making their way to the second floor of the house, where a quantity of antique furniture was damaged. It was explained to the police that the fire started while Jones was in the house, and he was burned while attempting to extinguish the flames. Believing he had extinguished the flames, he boarded an electric car and came to the city. The police started in search of him, and, learning that he was wanted, Jones went to the eight precinct station the house, he summoned a crowd of citizens

and surrendered.

As soon as Maj. Sylvester learned of his condition he directed that a physician be sent for to attend him. His wife was notified of his arrest and, it is believed, she will return home this afternoon or tomorrow morning. It is likely that the injured man will be removed to a hospital later in the day.

Jones went to the eighth precinct station

INDICTED FOR "SAPHO."

Bill Against Olga Nethersole and Messrs. Moss, Mayer and Revelle. NEW YORK, March 22.-The grand jury

oday reported an indictment again Nethersole, Theodore Moss, Marcus Mayer and Hamilton Revelle, charging them with offending public decency. The offense was in the production of the play "Sapho" at Wallack's Theater, of which Mr. Moss is the manager. Mr. Mayer is Miss Nethersole's manager, and Mr. Revelle is the leading man of her company.

UNDER THE DISTRICT.

Commissioners Want to Do the Street Cleaning Without Contract.

In a letter to Senator Allison, chairman o he Senate committee on appropriations, the District Commissioners today recommended that the item in the pending District appropriation bill be amended so that it shall

read as follows: "For sprinkling, sweeping and cleaning avenues, alleys and suburban streets. treets, including necessary outfit and incidental expenses, \$200,000; provided that the amount so appropriated, or such part thereof as the Commissioners may deem advisable, may be expended under the imme-diate direction of the Commissioners with-

out contract."

The current appropriation is \$145,000, and The current appropriation is \$145,000, and the pending bill provides but \$140,000. The amendment recommended by the Commissioners is desired first to enable them to greatly enlarge the area to be cleaned next year, including the sprinkling of all unimproved strests and avenues; second, to enable the municipality to do the work, and third, to enable the Commissioners to remove snow and ice not only from the streets, but also from the sidewalks where the owners or occupants of the property fall to do so.

VISITED BY VICTORIA. Britain's Queen Distributes Flowers to Her Wounded Soldiers. LONDON, March 22.-The queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and attended by a large suite, visited Herbert Hospital, at Woolwich, this afternoon, to see the sick and wounded soldiers who are being cared for there. Immense crowds awaited the arrival of her majesty at the station in Woolwich and lined the route to the hos pital. There were lavish decorations, and unbounded enthusiasm was displayed. The unbounded enthusiasin was displayed. The queen appeared to be in excellent health. She drove in an open landau through the arsenal grounds, where 20,000 employes were drawn up in line and gave her majesty a magnificent reception. The queen disa magnificent reception. The queen dis-tributed quantities of Windsor flowers in the wards of the hospital.

INDEPENDENCE PROMISED.

Cuban Views on the Statements United States Senators. HAVANA, March 22.-The Patria today

(Messrs. Platt, Aldrich and Teller, the Sen ate committee on Cuba, now on a visit of investigation to the Island), in regard to granting independence is most important since these senators are trusted representa-

tives of the Senate." Continuing, the paper declares it now ha confidence in the fulfillment of the joint resolution of the United States Congress.

In an interview with the visiting senators, Gen. Maximo Gomez is quoted as saying that the Cubans are in no haste for inde-pendence, and that it would be far better pendence, and that it would be lat better for them to go slowly and surely. Speaking on the same subject, President Gelats of the Hayana chamber of commerce said he though the Cubans were in a post-

tion to govern themselves and the independence was given to them the they would be pleased.

WANTS TO RUN WITH BRYAN. Abe Patrick of Ohio Covets Second Place on the Ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CANAL DOVER, Ohio, March 22.-Ab Patrick, the political war horse of the Tuscarawas valley, wants to be the vice presidential candidate of the democratic party. provided W. J. Bryan is the party's for President, Patrick is the man who last year presented the name of Col. Kilbourne for governor of Ohio at the state convention and bitterly denounced John R. Mc-Lean. He was later nominated for lleuten-ant governor, and polled over 20,000 more votes than McLean did. He is expected to lead the Ohio delegation to the national democratic convention,

VICTORIA, B. C., March 22.-The dominon quarantine department has ordered detention until further notice of all San Francisco steamers for daylight inspection at Williams Head, in consequence of the ap-pearance of bubonic plague in San Fran-Gen. Longstreet Recovers

MACON, Miss., March 22.-Gen. Long-

street, who has been ill here for several days, has recovered.

CAPE NOME PERMITS IN A POLICE CELL THE IDAHO TROUBLE

Gov. Steunenberg's Narrative to the Military Affairs Committee.

HILL MILL EXPLOSION

Martial Law.

Demand for the Establishment of

MANY TELEGRAMS OFFERED

Unusual interest attached to the Coeu l'Alene investigation today, as the prosecution, after presenting testimony almos ininterruptedly for five weeks, closed its case and gave way to the defense.

Governor Steunenberg of Idano was the first witness called to rebut the charges which have been made. He is a type of the sturdy far west, of massive build, and his indifference to conventionalities is shown by a refusal to wear a necktie. As he took the stand he spread before him several hundred telegraph dispatches.

The examination was conducted by J. C. Cheney, one of the counsel for the defense

The Bunker Hill Mill Explosion. Governor Steunenberg said that he was people's-democratic ticket, having accepted tion. He read a number of telegrams, dated several days prior to the blowing up of the several days prior to the blowing up of the Funker Hill mill on April 29, and leading up to that event. On April 26 Frederick burbridge of the Bunker Hill mine telegraphed that an armed mob had stopped the Bunker Hill men from working, and he called for protection to the property interests.

He also read many telegrams to and from the sheriff and others showing the steps taken to maintain order. The governor suggested arbitration of differences, but in answer Mr. Burbridge stated there was

answer Mr. Burbridge stated there was nothing to arbitrate, and again called for nothing to arbitrate, and again called for protection. On April 29, the day of the blowing up of the mill, Governor Steunenberg said he received at 10:37 a.m. a dispatch from Mr. Burbridge, stating that all the miners of Canyon creek had laid off and were coming to Wardner to menace the Bunker Hill men. This was accompanied by another request for protection. At the same time dispatches were received from A. L. Mohler of the O. R. and N. railroad, first stating that an armed force had taken possession of the railway tracks at Wardner, and then at 4 p.m. stating that the rioters and then at 4 p.m. stating that the rioters had set fire to the Bunker Hill mill; that they had placed dynamite under the mill and that it would be blown up.

Asked for Federal Aid

Sheriff Young also telegraphed him from Wardner that the mill was blown up and giving the gravity of the situation. At 6 .m. the governor said he sent a dispatch to the President calling for federal aid, as the Idaho troops were absent in the Philip-

The governor said he had been ill prior to the Coeur d'Alene excitement, and being unable to go in person he sent a representative, Bartlett Sinclair, to the seat of discrete.

Bartlett Sinclair's Advice.

On April 30 Sinclair telegraphed, urging that the President be advised to rush troops from the nearest available post. He also telegraphed that he had thoroughly investigated the need of martial law; that nine

tigated the need of martial law; that ninetenths of the citizens favored martial law;
that the local administration of the law
was a farce and amounted to maladministration; that people were afraid to testify
and that masked men were prowling about
the town terrifying people.

Many like telegrams showing the exciting
developments from day to day, the arming
of the citizens, the making of arrests, etc.,
were read by the governor. On this information, the governor said, and from his
own knowledge of affairs for six years, including repeated outrages with apparently
no effort to apprehend the guilty parties,
he proclaimed that a state of insurrection
and rebellion existed at the scene of disturbance.

Governor Steunenberg said he cautio Sinclair not to align himself with either side, employers or employes. Sinclair had made speeches in New York for Henry George, so that, the governor said, he regarded him as qualified to give fair consideration to the labor situation.

Representative Lentz objected at this

point to the line of inquiry by Mr. Chency and also questioned the propriety of having private counsel direct the investiga-Chairman Hull replied that the prosecu-ion had selected Mr. Lentz to direct its side, Mr. Robinson, an attorney for the miners, had assisted and the defense was

entitled to have counsel.

The committee voted to permit the ques tion to stand as the attorney propounded it. As there were frequent objections to questions, the committee agreed to a motion by Mr. Sulzer that the governor be allowed to tell his story in his own way without interpretation.

allowed to tell his story in his own way without interruption.

Gov. Steunenberg then related in detail the steps taken to carry out the proclamation. The arrests were made, he said, of those reasonably suspected of complicity in the disturbance.

Care of the Prisoners.

The governor said he took such precau tions as were possible to look after the prisoners. But the conditions of insurrec tion were most unusual, and at every point the authorities were embarrassed by the insurrectionary element. He visited the barn and the stockade occupied by the prisoners, and sought to have the stockade. or permanent quarters, completed. He said he talked with the prisoners, who told him that the bread was too light, but everything else was all right. The chief commissary of the state informed him that the parties who furnished bread had been waited upon by a committee and warned that they must not continue the supply. A bakery thereafter built by the authorities and g

bread supplied. Beginning of the Outbreak. Gov. Steunenberg was asked where the

nsurrection had its inception and what mining camps engaged in it. He said that n his opinion the mining district of Shoshone county had been in a state of insurrection since 1892.

The insurrection of April 29, he said, started at Burke, where a meeting was held in the hall of the Western Federation of

Miners. The participants proceeded to arm themselves and went by train to Wardner. At Gem, he said, a similar meeting at a similar hall was held and arms and masks were distributed. He described the gradual concentration of the men at Wardner, where, he said, they waited in a disorganized state until a single engine arrived from Wallace. Then systematic orders were given, the first being "Wardner to the front." A party secured dynamite, which was placed under the mill and fired. Firing began indiscriminately and one of the inhemselves and went by train to Wards was placed under the min and fired. Firing began indiscriminately and one of the invading party was killed. Some of the Bunker Hill employes were taken prisoners by the masked man.

The governor's description was extended and circumstantial and brought out frequent objections from Mr. Lentz on the ground that it was hearsay.

Course of the Troops Approved. Gov. Steunenberg was asked what part

the United States troops took in the arrest and detention of imprisoned miners. said the position they occupied was the said the position they occupant as would have occupied if they had been available.

The governor said the course of the United States troops as coming under his and investigation was at all United States troops as coming under his observation and investigation was at all times proper and considerate of the men they had in charge and in obedience to their superior officers. He said he did not see any abuse of prisoners, although he had mingled freely among them on several occasions, and while compiaints were made on other matters, there was no complaint as to the conduct of the troops. He had investigated a report that a Grand Army man, Miller, war prodded by a bayonet when arrested, and was told by Miller's brother, who is a member of the legislature, that the prodding did not occur, although there was a controversy.

Alleged Arrests Without Warrant.

Alleged Arrests Without Warrant. The cross-examination of Gov. Steunen-berg was conducted by Mr. Lobinson, at-

torney for the miners. The governor stated an insurrection equivalent to a declara-

tion of martial law. He was asked by what right arrests were made without warrant prior to May 3, when the programation was issued. It was done, he said, under the general require-ment of the governor to protect life and

ment of the governor to protect life and property.

Mr. Robinson asked if this would permit arrests without warrant. The governor said he was not aware that any such arrests had occurred.

When the governor stated that he wrote the proclamation, Mr. Robinson read from testimony of Mr. Sinclair before the industrial commission that he had prepared a proclamation and a permit.

The governor explained that there were two proclamations. He, the governor, wrote the one proclaming an insurrection, while a later one as to the permit system was that referred to by Mr. Sinclair's testimony.

At 1 p.m. the committee edicates

At 1 p.m. the committee adjourned until temorrow, when the cross-examination of Governor Steunenberg will be resumed.

The Prosecution Closed.

When the House military affairs commit ee reconvened yesterday afternoon Mr. Lentz asked that Bartlett Sinclair take the stand. Mr. Sinclair is the official appointed by Governor Steunenberg to take charge of affairs in the Coeur d'Alene district and his name has been most frequently used in the course of the investigation. Chairman Hull said Mr. Sinclair could not be called at this point, as the committee had heretofore determined to first hear all the witnesses to support the charges, and there were several of these yet to be heard.

An animated discussion followed among

members of the committee as to whether Mr. Sinclair could be called by the prosecu-

Mr. Sulzer declared that the minority would not proceed further if the committee insisted on calling Mr. Young instead of Mr. Sinclair at this time. Mr. Capron of Rhode Island characterized

Mr. Capron of Rhod: Island characterized this as a threat. By a vote of 9 to 4 the committee decided not to call Mr. Sinclair as a witness for the rosecution.

Mr. Sulzer thereupon announced that the

AVENUE PROPERTY SOLD.

prosecution would rest its case. This cleared the way for the opening of the ce-fense, but as the hour was late the commit-tee adjourned until this morning.

Mr. O. G. Staples Becomes the Owner of the Regent Hotel.

Mr. O. G. Staples has purchased from the Randall and Webb estates the property known as the Regent Hotel, at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street northwest. As Mr. Staples already owns the abutting property south, known as the Grand Opera House, this recent acquisition adds to his real estate holdings on that square, as he now owns all the western half of the square, and, in fact, a little more than one-half of the total area, as he now has the title to about 42,000 square feet of the 72,000. The last purchase gives him a frontage of about 175 feet on the avenue and about 145 feet on 15th street and comprises about 22,000 square feet. It extends from the corner to the Cornwell property. The ground is improved by a brick building which covers practically the entire frontage on the avenue and a portion of the frontage on 15th street, and includes the present avenue entrance to the opera house. The lease on the hotel has some time still to run and the purchase is made subject to it. Mr. Staples, however, said today that when he obtains control of the property it is his purpose to remove the present building and 175 feet on the avenue and about 145 feet ose to remove the present building and rect on this site a new building for hote

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

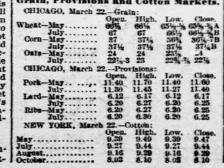
Meetings in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The first regular session of the Sunday School Institute for the District of Columbia was held yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Geo. H. Archibald of Montreal, Canada. After the opening exercises Mr. Archibald gave the introductory address upon the plan of the course of instruction for the week's work, and to better impress the methods he desired to introduce he took the audience into his confidence by asking it to make the suggestions as to how best to take up the training of the child, and especially to first find out what peculiar mental traits there were in the child's mind that must be studied in order to properly apply teaching methods. There were quite a number of teachers present who were easy with many suggestions, and the hour closed with a statement of what the course of study should be in this line of thought. At the evening session the discussion was upon the differences of the nature of children, espeshould be in this line of thought. At the evening session the discussion was upon the differences of the mature of children, especially the two radical types of what Mr. Archibald termed the motor mind and sensor mind, and the different characteristic of these two general classes among children and adults as well. The speaker then in detail took up the various peculiar elements of each class, giving a dozen or more of these by contrast, and then showed how these differences must be studied in order to properly teach the child; that children could not be studied en masse, but each one must be taken alone and the true teacher, as well as the parent, must train each separate child according to laws litted to each one, and that one form of training exactly fitted for one child would not do at all for one of a different temperament. The whole aim should be, first, child study, then child training, according to that study. Mr. Archibald is a ready and energetic speaker, with just enough of the English accent to make his address exceedingly interesting and entertaining. He will continue these meetings for a week, and the address this afternoon at 415 will be upon "Mistakes afternoon at 415 will be upon "Mistakes". and entertaining. He will continue these meetings for a week, and the address this afternoon at 4:15 will be upon "Mistakes and Difficulties of Teachers and Parents." There will be no meeting this evening. The subjects for the different meetings during the week are as follows: Friday, March 23, afternoon, 4:15. "Mistakes and Difficulties." Friday evening, 7:30 o'clock, "Activity of the Child;" Sunday, March 25, 3:30 p.m., "Adolescence, or How to Hold Young Men and Women in School;" Monday, March 26, 4:15 p.m., "Mistakes and Difficulties." evening, 7:30 o'clock, "Imitation;" Tuesday, March 27, 4:15 p.m., "The Imagination;" 7:30 p.m., "Right and Wrong Punishment;" Wednesday, March 28, 4:15 p.m., "The Lesson for April 1;" closing session, 7:30 p.m., question box.

Frank Wagner, assistant foreman of No 3 engine company, located at the corner of Delaware avenue and C streets northeast, was today dismissed by the Commissioners as the result of a charge of in-

texication. The chief engineer of the department, Mr. Joseph Parris, approved a recommendation of his first assistant, Mr. Wm. T. Belt, that Wagner be reduced to the ranks, and that Private W. T. Coulter be made assistant foreman, but Commissioner Wight, who has immediate supervision of the de-partment, after investigating the case, moved that he be dismissed, a recommendation approved by his associates.

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, March 22.—Flour quiet and steady, nebanged; receipts, 22,464 barrels; exports, 257

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Flour quiet and steady, unchanged; receipts, 22,464 barrels; exports, 25; barrels. Whent dull and easier; spot and March, 72%,472%; May, 72½,472%; Steamer No. 2 red. 673; 468; receipts, 2,675 bushels; exports, 8,000 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 68374; do, on grade, 60½,473½; Corn dull and lower; spot and March, 40½,340½; April, 40½,340½; May, 40½,340½; steamer mixed, 33%,33%; receipts, 80,147 bushels; exports, 128,571 bushels; southern white and yellow corn, 40½,441½. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 white, 30a31; No. 2 antixed, 28½,325%. Rye nominal; No. 2 actived, 28½,325%. Rye nominal; No. 2 actived, 28½,325%. Bye nominal; No. 2 actived, 28½,325%. Bye nominal; No. 2 settern, 58. Hay quiet and stendy; No. 1 timothy, \$16. Grain freights easy; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 46. April; Cork for orders, per quarter, 3s. 9d. March; 3s. 9d. April. Sugar, cheese, butter and eggs firm, unchanged.



FINANCE AND TRADE

Wall Street Experiences Another

Day of Activity.

MOVEMENT APPARENTLY SUBSTANTIAL

Prices Advanced in All Parts of the

Active List.

MONEY RATES STEADY

ecial Disputch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, March 22 -- Continued but ng by London and a moderate increase in the volume of commission business advanced prices in all parts of the active list again today. The Pacific shares held well at a slightly higher level, in spite of some selling to take profits from time to time The several cliques in Union Pacific, Atchison and other low-priced issues industriously advanced prices at every oppor tunity. Some additions were made to the stocks thus favored. New York Central Nashville and the southern list generally

The street was, in the main, thoroughly in sympathy with the advance. Rumors British reverses in South Africa were taken advantage of by the room to sell for a time but the general trend of the market was

sharing in the new demand

but the general trend of the market was not influenced by this episode. The rise of the last few days has been quite substantial in many instances, nota-bly in Baltimore and Ohlo, and these shares were offered down in the hope of forcing liquidation in all parts of the list. All things-considered, however, the market showed a very creditable capacity for absorbing all offerings. Money rates ruled relatively steady, but

Money rates ruled relatively steady, but any immediate demand for funds seems rea-sonably certain of prompt accommodation without materially advancing the rate. Confidence in this prospect is reflected in the character and volume of today's deal-ings. Round amounts of stock were taken by commission because and by commission houses and it is only reason able to conclude that loans had been mad on satisfactory terms prior to this new buy The railroads have much in their favor

The railroads have much in their favor just now, earnings are large and the excellent physical condition of the better known properties insures substantial returns to shareholders. In the south and southwest this prospect is something of a novelty, and the interest in the roads of that section has doubled in consequence.

The advance can scarcely be expected to proceed far from this level without interruption. It will be all the better if today's process of testing the market is continued for a time. or a time

for a time.

London's demand has been an important factor during the week, and any change in the war situation which might dem the effects of the immense over-subscription to the war loan would find reflection in lower prices. The continuation of the foreign demand and the close proximity of the April interest payments should bring in a sufficient public demand to continue the. cient public demand to continue the advance for a time. The prospect is encouraging the semi-professional element. at least, in their present purchases.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market.
Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

Atchison, pfd.
Atchison, pfd.
Atchison, pfd.
Baltimore & Ohio, pfd.
Baltimore & Ohio, w t.
BrookivnRapid Transit.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
. C. C. & St. Louis
. hicago, B. & Q.
Chic & Northwestern.
cincago Gas Chic. & G. Western. 133, Consolidated Gas. 184 Con. Tobacco. 522, Con. Tobacco. 564 817, Delaware & Hudson. 1154, 18% 18% 181 181% 31 81% 86% 84% 115% 116 Deinware & Hudson Federal Steel, pfd. Federal Steel, pfd. General Electric Illinois Central Louisville & Nasiville Netropolitan Fraction, Manhattan Elevated, Missouri Facilic. Missou.

M. K. & T. piu.

National Lead Co.

New Jersey Central.

New York Central.X-rts.

Northern Pacific.

Northern Pacific.

Northern Pacific.

Pecific Mail.

Pecific 1155, 1155, 1157, 1165, 1366, 1365, 1365, 1365, 1365, 1365, 1365, 1365, 1365, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375, 1375,

Washington Stock Exchange.

Saics—regular call, 12 o'clock m. T. S. 3s. registered, Sl. 1000 at 1104, 8300 at 110. U. S. 3s. conton, 8500 at 1105, 8500 at 110. U. S. 3s. conton, 8500 at 1105, 8500 at 110. Chesapeake and Potomic Telephone 5s. 81,000 at 100. Capital Traction Richins, 8225 at 08, 8333 at 08, 890 at 08, 835 at 68, 834 at 68, 841 at 68, 83,270 at 69, 835 at 108, 80 at 68, 81,985 at 107, 20 at 108, 10 at 108, 10 at 108, 20 at 108, 20 at 107, 20 at 108, 10 at 108, 20 at 108, 20 at 107, 20 at 108, 20 at

District of Columbia Bonds, 48, 1992, 30-year funding, 105 bid. 3,65s, 1924, funding, 11n-bid. 129 roked.

Miscellameous Bonds, Mctropoliten Railrond Sc. 1225, bid. 125 asked. Columbia Railrond Sc. 1225, bid. 125 asked. Columbia Railrond Sc. 1225, bid. 125 asked. City and Suburtan Railrond Sc. 1654, bid. Mashington Gas Co. series A. 6s, 115 bid. 15, K. Ebetric Light deb. imp. 6s, 105 bid. 112 asked. U. Schurton Light dec. 115 bid. 5, K. Ebetric Light deb. imp. 6s, 105 bid. 112 asked. U. Schurton Light dec. 116 bid. 12, K. Ebetric Light deb. imp. 6s, 105 bid. 112 asked. U. Schurton Light dec. 116 bid. 12, K. Ebetric Light deb. imp. 6s, 105 bid. 112 asked. U. Schurton bid. Mashington Market Co. 16, 113 bid. 113 bid. Mashington Market Co. imp. 6s, 113 bid. Washington Market Co. imp. 6s, 113 bid. Washington Market Co. extn. 6s, 113 bid. Mashington Market Co. extn. 6s, 113 bid. Mashington Market Co. extn. 6s, 113 bid. Mashington Sci. 100 bid. National Rank Stocks. Bank of Washington. 363 bid. National Rank Stocks. Bank of Washington. 363 bid. Sci. 100 bid. Saked. Metropolitian, 555 bid. 600 asked. Central, 195 bid. Farmers and Mechanics' 200 bid. Control, 195 bid. 125 asked. Lincoln, 120 bid. 125 asked. Safe Deposit and Trust, 131 bid. 135 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 131 bid. 135 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 131 bid. 135 asked. Washington Edan and Trust, 131 bid. 135 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust, 131 bid. 135 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust, 131 bid. 135 asked. Corcent. 105 bid. Metropolitian, 80 bid. 85 asked. Corcent.

Loan and Trust, 157 bid. American Security and Strust, 198 bid. Washington Safe Deposit, 73½ bid. So asked. Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid. Pranklin, 40 bid. Metropolitan, 80 bid. So asked. Coreoran, 60 bid. Potomac, 74 bid. 76 asked. Arlington, 147 bid, 150½, asked. German-American, 200 bid. National Union, 10½ bid. Columbis, 12½ bid. Riggs. 8 bid. 2copic's, 6% bid. 6½, asked. Commercial, 4 bid. 3c, asked. Colombi, 111 bid. 115 asked. Albid. Sol. 111 bid. 115 asked. Colombin 1110 bid. 115 asked. Colombin 1110 bid. 115 asked. Sol. 2copic's, 6% bid. 3c asked. Colombin 1110 bid. 115 asked. Title Insurance Stocks. Real Estate Title, 83 bid. Title Insurance Stocks. Real Estate Title, 83 bid. Title Insurance Stocks. Real Estate Title, 83 bid. Railroad Stocks. Capital Traction, 1993; bid. 6% asked. Colombin 1711c, 4½ bid. 5 asked. Georgetown and Tenleytown, 20 bid. 3s asked. Georgetown 34½ bid. 3s asked. Georgetown and Tenleytown, 20 bid. Gas Stocks.—Weshington Gas, 55 bid. Telephone Stocks.—Georgetown and Potomac, 56 bid, 65 asked. Pennsylvania, 37 bid. Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype. 115 bid. 115; asked. American Graphophone preferred, 115; bid. 115; asked. American Graphophone preferred, 115; bid. 115; asked. Pennsylvania, 37 bid. Norfolk and Washington Market, 13 bid. Norfolk and Washington Steambont, 140 bid. Lincoln Hall, 65 bid, 70 asked.

Washington Stock Exchange.